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Name of Star.	No. of Obs.	R. A. 1870. Oxford.			W.	O—W.	No. of Obs.	Decl. 1870. Oxford.			W.	O—W.
		h	m	s	°	s		°	′	″	″	″
α Ophiuchi	6	17	28	54·07	54·05	+0·02	10	+12	39	23·21	25·41	−2·20
[μ Herculis]	7	17	41	22·24	22·26	−0·02	7	+27	47	54·82	56·25	−1·43
γ Draconis	4	17	53	35·06	35·40	−0·34	10	+51	30	18·04	18·40	−0·36
α Lyræ	8	18	32	32·16	32·25	−0·09	15	+38	39	50·39	51·32	−0·93
[β^1 Lyræ]	7	18	45	16·81	16·83	−0·02	13	+33	12	47·74	47·94	−0·20
[δ Aquilæ]	6	19	18	56·53	56·60	−0·07	7	+2	51	27·32	28·40	−1·08
γ Aquilæ	2	19	40	4·74	4·79	−0·05	3	+10	17	53·13	54·54	−1·41
α Aquilæ	12	19	44	26·38	26·47	−0·09	15	+8	31	36·27	37·35	−1·08
β Aquilæ	8	19	48	55·65	55·70	−0·05	6	+6	5	1·49	2·31	−0·82
α^2 Capric.	2	20	10	50·38	50·44	−0·06	1	−12	56	44·68	44·85	+0·17
α Cygni	6	20	36	59·94	60·03	−0·09	14	+44	49	0·07	0·95	−0·88
α Cephei	7	21	15	28·37	28·52	−0·15	30	+62	2	7·22	5·96	+1·26
β Cephei	4	21	26	58·28	58·38	−0·10	27	+69	59	24·46	23·69	+0·77
α Aquarii	6	21	59	6·34	6·41	−0·07	5	−0	57	1·31	0·86	−0·45
α Pisc. austr.	1	22	50	27·69	27·75	−0·06	1	−30	18	39·11	37·91	−1.20
α Pegasi	7	22	58	17·17	17·23	−0·06	6	+14	30	22·16	24·02	−1·76
[γ Piscium]	9	23	10	25·52	25·56	−0·04	10	+2	34	20·61	20·[illegible]6	+0·05
[ι Piscium]	2	23	32	15·77	15·99	−0·22	2	+4	55	16·68	18·55	+1·87
[ω Piscium]	4	23	52	38·14	38·25	−0·11	5	+6	8	37·55	37·08	+0·47
α Urs. Min.	71	1	11	16·84	17·49	−0·65	104	+88	36	58·35	59·10	−0·75
δ Urs. Min.	10	18	14	16·13	16·95	−0·82	60	+86	36	20·79	20·33	+0·46

Note by Mr. Drach on the Ancient Rabbinical Cubit-measure.

Mr. Drach remarks on Prof. Wackerbath's Ancient Rabbinical cubit-measure (*Monthly Notices*, Supp. Number, 1873, vol. xxxiii.), that the *Zohar* numbers 6,000 and 12,000, may be partly derived from the Assyrian *Saros*, or the Jewish millennium of 6,000 years, and partly from the Alexandrian Schools. The *Imri Binah* was written by Issachar Baer ben Moses Pethaiah (Prague, 1610). Mr. Drach showed in *Trans. Soc. Biblical Archæology*, vol. i. p. 336, that the ancient Egyptians might have taken the *circumference* of the Earth as an *integral nmmber* of units, and not the inaccessible diameter according to Prof. Piazzi Smyth's Pyramidal notions; thus falling into the same groove as the French metrologues of the eighteeenth century.

1873, *November* 14.

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Discovery and Elements of Minor Planet (134)

This planet was discovered on the evening of September 27 by Dr. R. Luther, and was of the 10·11 magnitude. The following observations were made at the Observatory of Bilk on the night of the discovery and on the following evening.

	M.T. Bilk.			R.A. (134).			N.P.D. (134).			
1873	h	m	s	h	m	s	°	′	″	
Sept. 27	9	38	37·3	0	8	22·74	82	6	17·9	10 comp.
27	11	24	22·0	0	8	17·26	82	6	22·6	10 „
28	9	27	1·6	0	7	20·36	82	7	14·6	10 „

At the request of Dr. Luther, Professor Argelander and M. Theodor Wolff, of Bonn, have named this planet *Sophrosyne.*

The following elements have been computed by Dr. Tietjen:—

1873, Oct. 13·5 M.T. Berlin.

		°	′	″	
M	=	314	37	42·3	
ω	=	80	45	3·2	Mean Equinox 1873·0.
☊	=	346	7	5·5	
i	=	11	22	21·8	
ϕ	=	7	22	29·1	
μ	=	862″·7408			
log. a	=	0·409417			

Discovery of Comet VII. 1873.

This Comet was discovered by M. Coggia, at Marseilles, on November 10, and by Dr. Winnecke, at Strasburg, on November 11. M. Coggia remarks that it was, when first seen, of extreme faintness. The following approximate elements have been computed by Prof. E. Weiss from observations made at Strasburg on November 11, and at Vienna on November 12 and 13:—

Perihl.Pass. 1873, December 4·1348 Berlin Mean Time.

		°	′	″	
π	=	94	23	14	Mean Equinox 1873·0
☊	=	254	14	9	
i	=	27	2	7	
log. q	=	9·83810			

Professor Weiss remarks that the orbit of this comet resembles that of the first comet of 1818, discovered by Pons at Marseilles. Later observations seem to confirm this resemblance.

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Mr. Hind has also calculated the following elements from the observations at Marseilles on November 11, and at Hamburg on November 12 and 13:—

Perih. Pass. 1873, November 30·2784 G.M.T.

	°	′	″	
π	83	12	15	Appar. Eq. 1873, Nov. 12.
☊	249	23	2	
i	30	44	32	
log. *q*	9·873503			

Motion direct.

Mr. Hind also remarks that this orbit has a general resemblance to that recently given by him in the *Monthly Notices* for Pons' comet of February, 1818 (vol. xxxiii. p. 50).

Observation of a Solar Spot. By C. L. Prince, Esq.

It may be worth recording that, on September 18, I observed, on the N.P. quadrant of the Sun, a small black spot of about five seconds in diameter. I have no recollection of having seen a solar spot so nearly circular and almost entirely devoid of penumbra. In a telescope of not more than two inches aperture it might have been taken for a planetary disc.

The Observatory, Crowborough Beacon,
1873, *October* 31.